

83

American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



NUMBER EIGHTY-THREE

OCTOBER 1972

Twenty Nassau St.
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
United States of America

No. 2 Kasr el Dubbara
Garden City, Cairo
Arab Republic of Egypt

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

INCORPORATED

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NO. 2 KASR EL DOUBARA
GARDEN CITY, CAI

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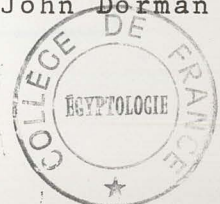
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A R C E Membership Dues: (Include Newsletter and Journal of ARCE)

Individual\$ 12
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DONALD EDGAR
1907 - 1972

The American Research Center in Egypt was saddened to learn of the death on July 5, 1972 in South Pomfret, Vermont, of Donald Edgar, member of the Board of Governors since 1963.

Mr. Edgar received the A.B. degree from Williams College in 1928. He was appointed Foreign Service Officer in 1930 and subsequently served in the United Nations; as Information Officer in the Office of American Republics; in the Central Intelligence Agency; in Shanghai, Taipei, Rome, the U.S. Naval War College in Newport, R.I., Alexandria, Rio de Janeiro, Marseille; and as Director of the International Educational Exchange Service in the Department of State, Washington, from 1957 to 1959. The Exchange Service administered many of the same programs now under the aegis of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs which supports the ARCE Fellowship Program.

With his avid interest in archaeology, his knowledge of U.S. Government affairs and concern for ARCE's welfare, Mr. Edgar was a valued and staunch supporter of the Center. At the time of his death he was serving as Chairman of the By-Laws Committee and on the Membership and Contribution Committee. His friends and associates in ARCE will sorely miss him, and extend deepest sympathy to his wife Janet and their daughter and three sons.

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Annual Meeting 1972 - State University of New York at Binghamton

Program

Friday, November 3

Executive Committee Meeting 8:00 p.m. University Union 101

Saturday, November 4

Registration (and coffee)	8:30-10:00 a.m.*	Lecture Hall 10 (Lobby)
Papers**	10:00-12:15 p.m.	Lecture Hall 10 *
Break for Lunch	12:15- 2:15 p.m.	
Fellows Alumni Luncheon	12:30- 2:15 p.m.	University Union 205-6
Meeting of Members	2:15- 3:00 p.m.	Lecture Hall 10 *
Papers	3:00- 5:00 p.m.	Lecture Hall 10 *
Board of Governors' Meeting	8:00 p.m.	University Union 201-02

Sunday, November 5

Coffee Hour	9:00-10:00 a.m.	*Lecture Hall 10 (Lobby)
Papers	10:00-12:15 p.m.	Lecture Hall 10 *
Break for Lunch	12:30- 2:30 p.m.	
Board of Governors' Luncheon	12:30- 2:30 p.m.	University Union 205-06
Papers	2:30- 4:15 p.m.	Lecture Hall 10 *
Reception	4:30 p.m.	University Art Gallery

** The plenary session of the MESA meetings will also be held on Saturday, November 4, from 9-12.

The schedule and abstracts of papers to be delivered at the Meeting appear at the end of this Newsletter.

We wish to remind members and readers that winter often arrives in Binghamton at the beginning of November, and it is well to prepare for cold and stormy weather.

ARCE Fellows Alumni Luncheon

On Saturday, November 4, former Fellows are meeting for lunch at the University Union, Room 205, SUNY, Binghamton, at 12:30 p.m.

For luncheon reservations or information, Fellows may contact the ARCE Princeton office.

*Upon going to press we learned that Lecure Hall 10 should read Lecture Hall 8.

Publications of Interest

Pierre A. MacKay, member of ARCE and Fellow in 1964-65, Certificates of Transmission on a Manuscript of the Maqāmāt of Harīrī (ms. Cairo, Adab 105), Transactions of the American Philosophical Society Vol. 61, Pt. 4. 81 pp. April 1971. \$4.00. Early in A.D. 1111, Harīrī presented to the Arabic literary world the fifty Maqāmāt of Abū Zayd, dramatic essays in rhymed classical prose. Biographical index of names, index and glossary of Arabic terms; all certificates are illustrated in facsimile.

Middle East Studies Association of North America, Inc., Directory of Graduate and Undergraduate Programs and Courses in Middle East Studies in the United States, Canada and Abroad, MESA Bulletin Special Issue, 1972, Vol. 6. Headquarters and Secretariat, New York University, Washington Square, New York, New York 10003.

The American University in Cairo Press has distributed its annual list of titles now offered at half price. The AUC Advance Sale Brochure for 1972-73 may be requested from the University's New York Office at 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

Oriental Press Publishers N.V. Postbox 12026, Amsterdam 1127, The Netherlands has made its 1972 publication lists available.

AIA Executive Director

Rodney S. Young, President of the Archaeological Institute of America, has announced the appointment of an Executive Director for the Institute, Mr. Charles C. Dodd, who took office on July 1, 1972.

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October 1972

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Columbia University
Harvard University
University of Michigan
New York University
University of Pennsylvania, University Museum
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Brooklyn Museum
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Sterling Dow
Ahmad Fakhry
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Hussein Fawzi
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Sarwat Okasha
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Aiello, Vaughn
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Anderson, Rex S.
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Boyd, William R.
Bream, Howard N.
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Brinton, Jasper Y.
Brooks, George A.
Brown, L. Carl
Brown, Lily M.
Brown, William E.
Brown, William J.
Bullock, Will
Burton, Virginia
Byrne, James M.
Cadora, Frederic
Cafarelli, Nicholas
Callender, John B.

Callmer, Christian
Campbell, George G.
Canaday, Frank H.
Canby, Jeanny
Cardon, Patrick D.
Carroll, George V.
Chase, A. Elizabeth
Chisholm, Michael L.
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Congdon, Lenore
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Cox, Frederick J.
Cronander, Lawrence C.
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Davis, Sonya
Deaton, John C.
De Grassi, Leonard R.
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Delmege, James
Desroches Noblecourt, Ch.
De Treville, Diana F.
De Vries, Carl E.
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Dodd, Erica C.
Dorman, John
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Dunham, Dows
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Elder, Barbara M.
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Ertman, Earl L.
Ettinghausen, Richard
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Fay, Biri
Fazzini, Richard A.
Feuer, Alvin B.
Fier, Richard
Fischer, Henry G.
Fitzpatrick, Michael E.

Forbes, Lois
Forbis, Judith L.
Foster, John L.
Francis, Marianne E.
Freeman, Geoffrey E.
Frick, Fay A.
Gauvin, Joseph H.
Goedicke, Hans
Goelet, John
Goelet, Ogden
Goff, Beatrice
Goldschmidt, Arthur, Jr.
Gordon, Phyllis
Grabar, Oleg
Grace, Virginia
Gran, Peter
Greenfield, Suzanne
Greig, Angela
Groth, Mrs. Raymond
Grube, Ernst J.
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Hall, Emma S.
Halpert, Arthur F.
Hanfmann, George M.A.
Hansen, Donald P.
Harik, Iliya F.
Harris, James E.
Harris, Josephine M.
Harrison, Donald D.
Harrison, Joanne M.
Hart, Parker T.
Hencken, Hugh
Hendershott, Arles
Henry, Clement M.
Hill, Dorothy K.
Hoag, John D.
Hochberg, Rose
Hodge, Carleton T.
Hodnick, Ruth
Holm-Rasmussen, Torben
Hughes, George R.
Hungerford, Bruce
Husselman, Elinor
Hyde, Mary C.
Ingholt, Harald
Jacquet, Helen
Janson, H. W.
Jenkins, Marilyn
Jeschke, Phyllis

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Karasek, Florence	Parker, Richard A.
Keith, Jean	Peck, Caroline
Kempton, Joy	Peck, William
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Kuhnke, Laverne J.	Peterson, Enoch E.
Lang, Mabel	Pfeiffer, Charles F.
Lattin, A. Floyd	Phillips, Wendell
Lee, Rensselaer W.	Pierce, Richard H.
Lee, Sherman E.	Polinger, Karen
Le Gassick, Trevor	Porada, Edith
Lesko, Leonard H.	Poullada, Leon B.
Levine, Emmanuel	Prall, Margaret B.
Lichtheim, Miriam	Price, Herschel
Liebling, Lynn	Pritchard, Phil
Liimatainen, Marjory	Ray, John D.
Lilyquist, Christine	Redford, Donald B.
Linsner, Kenneth J.	Reid, Donald M.
Livingood, Mrs. John	Reinmuth, O. W.
Lockard, D. W.	Remeczki, Paul
Logan, Thomas J.	Renninger, Jesse B.
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MacKay, Pierre A.	Russman, Edna R.
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Mahdi, Muhsin	Saffer, Basil
Majer, Joseph P.	Sale, Dorothy M.
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McHugh, William P.	Sauneron, M. Serge
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Mellink, Machteld J.	Schimmel, Norbert
Mertz, Barbara	Schmidt, John D.
Miles, George	Schoenle, Mark
Millet, Nicholas B.	Schorger, William D.
Mills, Anthony J.	Schulman, Alan R.
Moeller, Walter O.	Schwartz, M. D.
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Mueller, Eric	Shaw, Stanford J.
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Smith, Marian
Smith, Katherine D.
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Stefanelli, Joseph J.
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Thayer, Virginia S.
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Thomas, Nancy
Thompson, Deborah L.
Thompson, Homer A.
Thorpe, Janet D.
Tilles, Thomas N.
Trigger, Bruce G.
Tully, Alice
Ungar, Endre
Upton, Joseph M.
Van Siclen, Charles C.
Van Vleck, Michael R.
Verdery, Richard N.
Virgadamo, Patricia T.
Ward, William A.
Weeks, Kent R.
Weems, Katherine L.
Weinstein, James
Weiss, Bernard
Weitzmann, Kurt
Wente, Edward
Westervelt, Alice
Whitten, Marion F.
Williams, John A.
Williams, Ronald J.
Willis, William H.
Wilson, John A.
Winder, R. Bayly
Winlock, Helen
Winter, Erich
Wintermute, Orval
Witte, Arnold
Young, Dwight W.
Zabkar, Louis V.
Ziadeh, Farhat J.
Zverina, Silvia

ARCE FELLOWS 1972-73

Funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State

<u>Name</u>	<u>Research Topic</u>
Mohammed B. Alwan	Ahmad Faris ash-Shidyaq, His Life and Work
Lois A. Aroian	Dar al- Ulum in Egyptian Society: the First Fifty Years
Michael Baran	Egypt in Arabia: Muhammad 'ali and the Wahhabiyya
Najm Bezirgan	Preparation of an Annotated Edition of Al-Farabi's Commentary on Aristotle Prior Analytics
Darrell I. Dykstra	Ali Mubarak: the World-view of a 19th Century Egyptian Author and Administrator
Peter A. Gran	The Role of the Khalwatiyya in the Modernization of Egypt
Clement M. Henry	The Engineering Profession in Egypt: A Case Study of Modernization
Fuad A. Jabber	American-Egyptian Relations 1950-1955: An Egyptian Perspective
Wilfrid J. Rollman	The Development of Relations between Egypt and Maghrib, 1805-1849
Michael W. Suleiman	Political Socialization of School Children in Egypt
Terry Walz	A Study of Egypt's Contacts, Primarily Commercial, with Africa in the 17th and 18th Centuries
Walter J. Young	Almsgiving and Other Forms of Exchange in the Middle East

ARCE-SPONSORED EXPEDITIONS AND PROJECTS 1972-73

Funded by the Smithsonian Institution

<u>Project</u>	<u>Director(s)</u>
Excavations in the Western Cemetery at Giza	John D. Cooney Hans Goedicke
Maintenance of the Archaeological Research Site of Hierakonpolis (Nekhen) in Edfu District	Walter A. Fairservis
A Study of the Reliefs and Paintings of the Third Intermediate Period	Richard A. Fazzini
Maintenance of a Stratified Pharaonic Site in the Egyptian Delta at Mendes	Donald P. Hansen
Survey of Arab Scientific Manuscripts in Cairo	David A. King
Research in Modern Arabic Literature	Mahmoud Manzalaoui
Akhenaten Temple Project	Donald B. Redford
An Epigraphic and Archaeological Study of the Temple of Osiris Hk3dt and Its Environs	Donald B. Redford
Continuation of an Excavation of the Early Medieval Townsite of Fustat (Old Cairo)	George T. Scanlon
The Decorative Arts of Ancient Egypt	Edward L. B. Terrace
A Program to Conserve, Record, Analyze and Publish Four Old Kingdom Mastabas in the Great Western Cemetery of the Giza Necropolis	Kent R. Weeks
Continuation of an Epigraphic and Architectural Survey by the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago at Luxor	Edward F. Wente
The Center is supported mainly by the Smithsonian Institution and also by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of HEW.	

COMPUTER TYPESETTING FOR ARABIC SCRIPT LITERATURES

by Pierre A. MacKay, University of Washington, ARCE Bollingen Fellow 1964-65

In North America, and generally speaking in all regions outside the Near and Middle East, the study of Arabic, Persian and Turkish literatures suffers from a special handicap. The cost of publication in Arabic Script is so high that in most cases it is literally prohibitive. At the University of Washington, we are attempting to harness the resources of computer technology to bring the price down again. In the more distant future, we believe that our work may be of interest even to the Arabic script countries.

The problem we face can be understood in part by anyone who has tried to use an Arabic script typewriter. The typist must not only know where to find the key for a letter - 'ayn, for example - he must also at all times be concerned with which of the four different forms of the letter is appropriate for the word he is typing. When it comes to a really good typesetter's font, the problem is many times more complex. Ten, fifteen, even twenty or thirty different character shapes may exist for a single Arabic letter, along with many ligature forms, in which the letters are too closely joined to be placed on separate typefaces. The better the font, the more carefully the typesetter must search among hundreds of separate characters for the one that fits. Small wonder that Arabic Script typesetting can cost more than \$1.50 a line.

We are developing programs to make the computer do the work of selection for us, so that the typesetter, or even better, the scholar, will only have to learn the position of one key for any one Arabic letter. The entire job of selecting just which shape of that letter is needed for any given word will be done by the computer.

The system works through one of the most advanced typesetting devices known to the publishing industry, the VideoComp. This is an electronic typesetter, which creates characters by photographic means, in much the same way that a television set produces a picture. It is phenomenally fast, and the characters it produces can be refined to infinitesimal precision. The first pages of Arabic ever tried came out too fast to be timed, but it must have been something like two seconds a page at most.

The system is still in its developmental stages, but we are constantly refining and improving it. The simplified keyboard is still in the future, but we are getting to work on the first book. The manuscript is transcribed into a sort of phonetic code, which is then turned over to the keypunchers to put onto punch cards. Some cards full of instructions are added at the beginning, and these take care of setting up the page, providing page numbers, line

numbers, foot-note numbers - all automatically, and setting up the headings at the top of the page. The cards are run through a computer, and a magnetic tape is produced, which includes not only the text to be set, but the characters as well. The fact that the tape includes the characters along with the text is one of the particular advantages to the use of the VideoComp. It means that we can create our own characters as needed, and that we do not have to write around to discover whether a typesetting firm happens to have an Arabic script font. Any firm that runs a VideoComp can handle our tapes.

It works. We have already tried out an experimental version of the program, which we have named KATIB. We have sent off magnetic tapes by mail, and have received back pages of Arabic from firms that never touched Arabic script before. The speed is fine, but the font needs a lot of improvement.

There is one further advantage to computer typesetting that would justify the work in itself. Any text that has been composed by computer can be sorted by computer, and automatic indexes, concordances and analyses will be readily available from such texts. No other kind of typesetting can offer that.

Our work has received generous support from the University of Washington Computer Science Group, and also from the Eissa A. Bateh Scholarship and Research fund. Since the beginning of June 1972, it is being supported by a research grant from the Endowment for the Humanities.

THE COMPUTER AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL DEVICE

by Dr. Victorine Abboud, wife of ARCE Fellow Dr. Peter Abboud,
both of the University of Texas at Austin

Education is facing a great challenge today. There is an ever increasing number of students with different backgrounds, mental abilities and aptitudes attending our schools and universities and there are also increasingly sophisticated concepts in every field of learning that must be covered and taught in a limited period of time.

There is a great need for a device which can assist teachers in teaching and at the same time give students individualized instruction. Ten years ago, the use of the computer for instruction was only an idea that was being considered by a few scientists and educators; today the idea has become a reality. Computer-assisted instruction (C.A.I.) has undergone an amazingly rapid growth. The development of good computers and the production of well-written instructional programs are the two main factors which contributed to this growth.

Computer-assisted instruction makes use of the excellent capabilities and rich potential of computers but is also based on good quality instructional programs.

But how can computers assist in instruction?

Computer Capabilities

The central processing unit is the IBM 1500 computer where all instructional programs are stored. These programs are stored on tapes which can be called for whenever needed: A large computer can have 200 instruction terminals where students sit to receive instruction. Because of its great speed of operation, a computer can handle simultaneously 200 students or more that can be located at a distance from the central computer, and each can be at a different point in the program; thus, it can handle 6,000 students on a daily basis. It will soon be feasible for a computer to have 4,000 student terminals which will raise the number of students taking courses on a daily basis to 120,000.

In the IBM 1500 system, the student terminal consists of a cathode-ray tube (CRT), a light pen, an image projector, a teletypewriter and an audio unit with a set of earphones.

The cathode-ray tube looks very much like a television set; it is used for display of alphabetic and numeric characters and images. It is under operating system control, as directed by the program. All messages from the computer-assisted instructed programming system are displayed on the cathode-ray tube. It is possible for the author to design special graphics for the teaching of scripts like Chinese, Hindi; dynamic graphics for laboratory experiments in chemistry, mathematics, physics; and so on. The student can read all instructions displayed on the cathode-ray tube and can control the speed by which the instruction appears. He can also have instructions displayed again for further study.

When a student is given a question and a choice of answers are displayed on the cathode-ray tube, he can use the light-pen to point to the correct answer. The light-pen is an electronic pen which transmits a message when its tip touches the face of the screen. The course can be written to show whether the answer he has pointed to is correct or wrong. If it is correct, he is given an encouraging statement such as "well done", or "correct", but if his answer is wrong he is told that he is wrong; after a pause, the correct answer appears on the screen.

The student may also be asked to type his answer. The terminal has a teletypewriter which is very much like an electric typewriter. When the student types his answer, it appears on the cathode-ray tube and he has the possibility of erasing or correcting it. The computer then recognizes the correct answer and returns confirmation; if the answer is wrong, the computer provides the

correct answer. The teletypewriter is also used for the student to sign on for a course. The student types his number and the name and number of the course he wants. The computer will register his request and right away the course will be displayed on the cathode-ray tube. The computer will also keep a record of the time the student begins and ends his work.

The image projector, which is like a slide projector, holds a screen 7" by 9" in size on which filmed material can be projected in black and white or in color. It adjoins the cathode-ray tube and is controlled by the computer. The image projector can be used for illustrations, pictures, laboratory experiments, etc.

The audio-unit plays and records messages on magnetic tape. In teaching foreign languages, the student can hear instructions and can then be asked to record his answers. The teacher can then correct his pronunciation. Of course, the unit can also be used for narration of stories, poetry, music, etc. The tape can be moved forward or backward as directed by the author in his course presentation.

One hundred and eighty messages may be stored on each of the three-track tapes and may be randomly accessed under computer control.

Advantages of the Computer for Instruction to Students:

1. The computer can constantly compare the student's performance with the standards established by the teacher. If the student has mastered the material to be learned, he is then presented new material. If his performance is below the standard required, he may be prevented from going ahead and is directed to remedial material. The computer corrects and grades the student's work.

2. At the computer, the student can receive individualized instruction. Each student is able to work at his own speed, repeating parts of the lesson when necessary or going ahead to the new task. At the computer, the student has at least 50-60 interactions (an interaction is a two-way communication between computer and student) in a 50-minute session - ten times as many as he can get in class.

3. Computers have a great speed of operation; a computer can simultaneously handle a large number of students and each of them can be given immediate responses. The student can be asked to answer a question, and his answer is then corrected. The student must take an active part in the program and cannot remain passive. He must respond overtly before he can have any response from the computer.

4. The computer allows the student to repeat a sound, exercise, or lesson as many times as he needs. It has infinite patience; even when a student asks for the same response many times, it will remain unruffled, always providing the necessary response or instruction.

Most important of all is the fact that the student does not need to follow a predetermined path, but one which is best suited for his capabilities. The great variety of presentations of material by computer keeps the student interested and motivated and reduces the possibility of fatigue or boredom.

Advantages of the Computer for Instruction to Professors

The computer can spare the teacher a lot of work. At the end of each day, the computer can present to the teacher the names of the students who have taken the course, at what time they signed on and off, the number of the lesson they have reached, the number of correct and wrong answers the students obtained, their grades and other information. With such devices available, instruction in a wide variety of subject matter may be offered to students of all ages.

The CAI program in the Arabic Writing System can give a more concrete sense of the possibilities of computer-assisted instruction.

C.A.I. Program in the Arabic Writing System

The total unfamiliarity of the Arabic writing and sound systems presents a great obstacle to an English speaker. It generally takes five to six weeks (30-36 hours) of either conventional classroom instruction using the audio-lingual approach and language laboratory, or programmed instruction to teach it to the students. The amount of time such a program takes in class sometimes causes the students to become tired and to lose interest in learning Arabic.

This C.A.I. program is divided into four cycles. In each cycle, seven letters and a few diacritics (auxiliary signs) are taught to the student. The choice of the letters and the order in which they are presented is not based on graphemic or sound similarity (which is the predominant practice), but rather on a performance-oriented approach. Two important aspects are taken into consideration in the choice of the letters:

1. The statistical distribution of the letters of the Arabic alphabet and
2. The letters which are most frequently used in the beginning chapters of Elementary Modern Standard Arabic books.

In each cycle, the student is taken through the whole learning hierarchy with the seven letters and a few diacritics at a time. At the end of the first cycle, in less than two hours at the computer terminal, the student can form meaningful words using the seven letters with the help of the teacher in class. Every cycle gives a review of all the letters taught in the previous cycle or cycles.

Tests are given frequently in every cycle to make sure that every intermediate objective has been attained. Depending on the results the student obtains, he either goes on, repeats the text, or reviews the lessons and then takes the test again. In a test, if the student answers correctly, he is given an encouraging remark, but if his answer is wrong, he is told that his answer is wrong and is given a hint suggesting the reason for his error. After a pause, the correct answer is pointed out to him. The student is given his grade at the end of every test.

Display Techniques

The display techniques used in this program are:

1. The CRT is used for the display of the graphics representing the letters or words in their cursive form.
2. The IP (Image Projector) is used for the printed form of the letters or words.
3. The audio-tape unit is used for the relay of messages and of sounds of letters or words.

The simultaneous use of computer-coordinated CRT and IP for the display of the cursive and printed forms of letters and words, and the audio-tape unit for the production of the sounds equivalent to the same letters or words, has had a great influence in establishing quick and efficient learning of the Arabic writing and sound systems.

Response Techniques

The response techniques are:

1. The use of the keyboard to enter responses in English.
2. The use of the light-pen to register the student's choice of the answer.
3. The use of a special pen to write on the face of the CRT.
4. The vocalization of sounds and words by the student.
5. The use of notebooks for practicing writing taught at the Computer.

When all the four cycles introducing the 28 letters of the alphabet and diacritics are finished, the student is able to meet all the behavioral objectives required. He can write words dictated to him, and can read the cursive and printed form of simple words.

In evaluating this CAI program, it was found that students required only four to eight hours at the computer, plus four hours in the classroom for pronunciation drills, instead of the 30-36 hours of instruction previously required. Performance was significantly better on tests of writing and equally as good for sound and dictation. Attitude was extremely positive toward the CAI program, and there was no attrition. Contrary to the opinion that anything associated with computers or educational automation must by definition be sterile and rigid, it is seen that a tastefully designed CAI can be a most profitable and useful method of instruction which can keep students interested and involved.

TOWARD A REASSESSMENT

Final Report by ARCE Fellow for 1971-72, David Waines, McGill University

Contemporary history of the Middle East, as reflected in the day to day events, could be characterized as an apparently unending chain of crises. The academic discipline of Middle East history as reflected in most contemporary scholarly work is also in a state of crisis. One may justly ask whether this state is widely recognized as critical for there are precious few symptoms of change, let alone demands for change. This report, while it departs from the usual format of such tasks, may be justified by the fact that during the course of this year's research in Cairo, the state of our academic discipline was brought home more forcefully to me than at any previous time in my work.

The following reflections stem from preliminary work on a study of Muhammad Ali's foreign policy during the decade of the 1830's, the decade of his control, through his son Ibrahim Pasha, over geographical (or Greater) Syria. The work was re-directed to some extent by the fact that the major repository for source material for the study, the Dar al-Watha'iq, was off limits to researchers. Nevertheless, it was helpful to be able to continue building a sound bibliography of other primary and secondary Arabic material on Muhammad Ali's period and to review thoroughly the available secondary material by western scholars. It is with this point I wish to commence. The following remarks admittedly require elaboration and refinement but are offered here, without further apology, to fellow students and colleagues of the ARCE as a tentative step towards a reassessment of our discipline.

The Cambridge History of Islam is the most recent monument erected to the moribund state of the art and science of Middle East history. Owing to the long and honourable tradition of Cambridge University histories in other fields, this work (C.H.I.) is likely to be regarded uncritically as a continuation of that very tradition.

Far from wishing to make a detailed critique of the articles themselves (a task best left to more capable hands) it would be instructive to look closely at the editors' introduction to this two volume work. Although written by Professor P. M. Holt, the introduction was seen and clearly approved by his co-editors, Professor B. Lewis and Professor A. K. S. Lambton. All three scholars are at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The introduction, therefore, can rightly be seen as the collective responsibility of the three editors.

The editors at once anticipate their readers' reasonable enquiry, "What is Islam?" by noting that it is a "complex cultural synthesis" (xii) our knowledge of which being largely constructed from the two standard forms of Muslim historical writing, the chronicle and the biographical dictionary (xiii-xv). The editors next trace briefly the stages of European approach to the study of Islam. Since Gibbon's day (late 18th century), new forces had emerged in the development of European society among which were the evolving methods and techniques of historical study. Under the influence of new circumstances the aims of historians changed. "Where the pioneers in the field sought primarily to construct, from the best sources they could find, the essential framework of political history (emphasis added), and to chronicle as accurately as possible the acts of rulers, historians today are more conscious of the need to evaluate their material - a critique all the more important in Islamic history since the control supplied by archives is so largely deficient." (xvii) Thus, the editors conclude, "It is no longer possible to segregate the political history of Islam from its social and economic history - although in the latter field especially materials are notably sparse over wide regions and long periods." (emphasis added, *ibid.*)

If political history is no longer adequate in itself - and who would dispute this proposition - what does the C.H.I. set out to achieve? The aim of this history, say the editors, is to offer "an authoritative guide to the state of the knowledge at the present day and to provide a sound foundation on which to build." In the very next sentence the editors observe that "the majority of chapters are devoted to political history - this is inevitable in view of the relative abundance of source material and of the comparatively large amount of work that has been done here." (emphasis added)

Rather than ask "What is Islam?" the reader of the C.H.I. would do well instead to enquire "What is History?" The answer, according to the editors of the C.H.I., is that history, at least as practiced by the majority of scholars of Middle East and Islamic history, is still firmly entrenched within the 19th century positivist tradition with its cult of facts accompanied by the usual rag-bag of orientalist's tricks producing endless numbers of discrete and unrelated compartments of knowledge. Notwithstanding the claim to the contrary, political history still remains safely segregated from socio-economic

history (only two of the fifty chapters of the work contain the word "economic" in the title) a circumstance which the editors deem to be "inevitable". Have the editors of the C.H.I. declared the bab al-ijtihad forever closed? If the state of the art has unwittingly been declared moribund where is the sound foundation upon which a younger generation or scholars may build?

Focusing on the C.H.I. as representative of recent scholarship may not at first seem relevant to a study of 19th century Egypt or Syria. The point is that the C.H.I. is symptomatic of an occupational disease; it represents a type of secondary source material made available to students entering the field of Middle East or Islamic history which will influence their notions of history in general, will influence the kinds of questions which they will pose, the kind of research they will pursue, the type of history they may write and perhaps ultimately teach to others. These influences transmitted over several generations by western scholarship have rendered the study of Middle Eastern history relatively impervious (by comparison, say, with Latin American, Chinese and even Indian studies) to socio-economic analysis. With peculiar results as the following examples may help illustrate.

One of the editors of the C.H.I., Professor Holt, has recently published a political history entitled Egypt and the Fertile Crescent, 1516-1922 which would form general background material for a syllabus on the modern Middle East. As a political history it takes its place among the conventional histories familiar to those reared on the products of 19th century orientalism. His sole concession to social analysis appears on pages 3 to 8 of the introduction. Characteristic of his insights is the following comment: "A noticeable feature in the history of the region in the Ottoman period is the tendency of society to polarize in two rival factions ... In Lebanon the extinction of the ancient feud of Qais and Yaman was followed by the emergence of a new factionalism between Yazbakiyya and Janbalatiyya. Polarization of this kind seems to have been latent at all times, but to have become an important political phenomenon when the formal machinery of government was unequal to the task."

One notices here that Holt has made a generalization about the nature of conflict in Ottoman society as a whole over a long period of time. And yet over the entire span of the book, covering 400 years, there are references to only two factional conflicts, one in Cairo and the other in the geographically restricted region of Mount Lebanon. Are we to conclude from this that on only two occasions in four centuries the formal machinery of government was unequal to the task? And we would look in vain for any further explanation as to the content or foundation of this concept of factionalism as an analytical tool of social conflict.

Turning to a work of social history, The Opening of South Lebanon, 1788-1840, we find William Polk using the same terminology. He says: "If the former Qais-Yaman schism had no basis in territorial antagonism, the Junblat-Yazbaki did." Factionalism, then, has a territorial basis, an argument which at least can be subjected to investigation. Polk, however, gives the case away in the next sentence as he continues: "It was not, however, (i.e. territorial antagonism) of a clearly defined sort. In the richest district of the south, the Shuf, the muqataaji might be of either faction. In most villages, adherents of both factions lived side by side in uneasy but formally peaceful coexistence." (p. 18) It would therefore seem that where we find villagers living in peace together some notion of factionalism (derived from the ancient past) informs us that this must be an unnatural state. But even if as Polk concedes, the origins of the Qais-Yaman dispute are obscure and the territorial element of 19th century factionalism does not appear that crucial after all, what is left of the concept of factionalism? Why does it endure in scholarly works as an explanation of social conflict? One plausible answer would seem to be that factionalism serves to preclude the use of that dreadful and "discredited" concept of class conflict. Surely, one does not have to be a Marxist to admit the analytical value of the definition of class structure as a division of statuses connected with a system of privileges and discriminations not determined by biological criteria; and conflict as that which serves the interest of one class is to the disadvantage of another class. (S. Ossowski, Class Structure in the Social Consciousness) This is mild and uncontroversial, but may prove useful in historical analysis.

On this point of social conflict the student has been let down by both political and social historian. But Polk and Holt are by no means alone in their use of analytical terms which have little or no meaning. Examples could be multiplied from numerous textbooks, survey works as well as monographs.

There is another kind of error common to works, general or specialized, which deal with the Middle East of the 19th century. This may be called a lack of lateral vision, a failure to broaden or extend one's perspective outside the core of a defined study.

Holt, for example, states in his preface that he will lay particular emphasis in his study upon internal developments rather than external relations. "By treating in more detail than has been done previously the important but neglected period which lies between the Ottoman conquests in the 16th century and the impact of Europe 300 years later, it aims at setting the recent history of these Arab lands in a wider perspective." Certainly a wider perspective is to be welcomed if only because it shifts the focus away from the Napoleonic campaigns of 1798 as marking the commencement of the modern era in the Middle East. On the other hand, by dealing solely with internal political developments distortion occurs by the

omission of external developments which had important consequences for the political, social and economic life in the Middle East. European commercial penetration which was facilitated by the treaties of Capitulations had become a very powerful force by the mid-18th century. Rizkallah Hilan, in his work on Syrian economic development, tends to exaggerate by claiming a much earlier critical influence of European commerce dating from the mid-17th century by which time he states that Europe had imposed a pacte coloniale upon the Ottoman empire. Hilan's description, however, seems accurate enough for a century later: "If in the 15th and 16th centuries, the Ottoman Empire was militarily very strong and in full territorial expansion, on the economic side, in contrast, it was flanked by a burgeoning Europe which dominated it in direct ways which escaped the intelligence of the dominant military class. As a direct consequence of the external economic policies of the Ottoman state and the considerable privileges accorded by the Capitulations to European commerce even in the interior of the state, the westerners were able to monopolize all external commerce and in part the internal commerce of the Levant." Professor Holt does not regard the Capitulations as a problem for Egypt until the reign of Sa'id in the mid-19th century and only then because they created conflicts of jurisdiction between native subjects and foreigners. The Capitulations do not apparently affect Syria at all. The political/military leverage employed by European powers to protect their commercial interests arising out of the system of Capitulations had important repercussions upon the internal political developments of the Middle East. These, however, are ignored by Holt, presumably because they arose from the influence of external relations. Polk does no better in his book. He concedes that the penetration of western goods and capital accelerated after 1841, that is, after Ibrahim Pasha had been driven from Syria by the Ottomans and their British allies. European commercial influence prior to the 19th century, however, was only of sporadic and limited nature. If the lateral vision of these two authors is so narrow, the one writing a general political history and the other writing a more specialized social/political history, are we to conclude that some form of cultural/ideological bias has guided their research and writing? This topic is effectively off limits in critical discussion of the work being done in Middle East history. And yet why should it if, for example, Catholic and Protestant scholars have attacked each other for years over the nature of the Reformation?

One final point to mention. It would seem almost preposterous to observe that a student of Middle East history should know Arabic. The widespread practice of students using research assistants here in Cairo and of established scholars using research assistants at home can have but the detrimental consequence of removing the student or scholar further away from his primary sources. It also leads to gross error; one scholar's recently published work contains an excursus on the sources which contains

at least three items where the author's description of the primary Arabic source does not coincide with the contents of the source itself. Whatever the faults of 19th century orientalist history writing, those authors could not be accused of not having a fairly sound linguistic basis for their work. Today history can apparently be researched and written without a firm linguistic basis which means in the long run we face the risk of reducing the practice of history to the level of Neanderthal Man painting pictures in his cave.

NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN CAIRO

A R C E

Dr. Kent Weeks completed his first season at Giza on August 23. His expedition carried out conservation and clearing of the four mastabas of IYMERY, ITY, SHEPSES-KAFANKH and NEFERBAUPTAH in the Western Cemetery. Most of the time was spent in drawing and photographing, in preparation for publication, the mastaba of IYMERY.

Dr. Hans Goedicke of Johns Hopkins University is leading an expedition whose concession lies in the area south of the Khephren Valley Temple and east of the modern cemetery in the southern section of the Giza Necropolis. Work, which commenced on August 14, will continue through September. This expedition, like the one of Dr. Weeks, is funded by the Smithsonian Institution under the sponsorship of the ARCE.

Other

Dr. Otto Schaden and Mr. Richard Brown of the University of Michigan, completed another season in August, having cleared the tomb of Ay in Thebes. Dr. Schaden expects to work in Luxor next year under the sponsorship of the ARCE.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

Although the hotels in Cairo were full throughout the summer with an unprecedented influx of Bahrainis and Saudis, few of them availed themselves of the facilities offered by the Center. However, the departure of the last of the Fellows whose grants terminated in 1972, the continued presence of those whose grants had been renewed and the arrival of the first of the 1972-73 grantees gave the Center an aspect of activity throughout the summer, despite the sharp decrease in the number of our visitors.

Visitors to the Center in the latter part of June included: Dr. Alexander Badawy, Egyptologist from UCLA who was investigating the possibility of a concession in Giza to be under the sponsorship of the ARCE; Miss Merch Dervish of Istanbul, Turkey; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jack Mansfield, en route from Ethiopia to Thailand; and Mr. Robert S. Bianchi, from the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University.

During July the Center was pleased to welcome an old friend, Dr. Henry G. Fischer and his wife, from the Metropolitan Museum. Other visitors during July included Mr. John J. Dobbins of the Kelsey Museum in Ann Arbor and Mr. Patrick H. Tobin and Mr. Carl W. Service II, both from Menlo College, who availed themselves of the Center's Library. The fore-runners of Dr. Hans Goedicke's expedition, Mr. Al Hoerth and Mr. James E. Jennings, both of Wheaton College, and Mr. Earl L. Ertman of the University of Akron, checked in at the Center.

Dr. Otto Schaden and Mr. Richard B. Brown, both from the University of Michigan, stopped in at the Center in early August, having completed a successful season in Luxor, and Dr. and Mrs. Hans Goedicke arrived prior to the beginning of excavation at Giza.

ARCE 1972 ANNUAL MEETINGS - PROGRAM OF PAPERS

LECTURE HALL 8

November 4: Morning

10:00 a.m.	Gerald E. Kadish	Welcoming Remarks
10:20 a.m.	David O'Connor	"University Museum Excavations at Malkata: A Palace and Harbor of Amenhotep III"
10:40 a.m.	Thomas J. Logan	"The Form and Function of the <u>imyt-pr</u> "
11:00 a.m.	John D. Schmidt	"The Tale of the Two Brothers"
11:20 a.m.	Richard Fier	"A Note on a New Concept Concerning Amarna Art"
11:40 a.m.	Anthony J. Spalinger	"Preliminary Report on Epigraphic Work at Gizeh"
12:00 noon	Alfred Hoerth	"Preliminary Report on First Season in the Giza Necropolis"

November 4: Afternoon

3:00 p.m.	Earl L. Ertman	"The 'Gold of Honor' in Royal Representations"
3:20 p.m.	George C. Miles	"An Egyptian Tombstone of 515H./A.D. 1121 in the National Museum, Athens"
3:40 p.m.	James P. Allen	"The function of <u>jw</u> "
4:00 p.m.	Marian Robertson Smith	"The Kinds of Coptic Loan-Words Yet Remaining in Colloquial Egyptian"
4:20 p.m.	James E. Harris	"Another Look at the Chronology of the New Kingdom Pharaohs"
4:40 p.m.	Carl E. DeVries	"An Enigmatic Stone Object from A-Group Nubia"

November 5: Morning

10:00 a.m.	Virginia L. Davis	"Subdivisions of Egyptian and Their Designations"
10:15 a.m.	William H. Peck	"An Eighteenth Century Traveler in Egypt"
10:35 a.m.	Wendy Wood	"A Reconstruction of the Triads of King Mycerinus"
10:55 a.m.	Donald B. Redford	"Progress Report on the Work of the Akhenaten Temple Project of the University Museum"
11:15 a.m.	David P. Silverman	"An Old Kingdom Statue in the Oriental Institute Museum"
11:35 a.m.	Janet H. Johnson	"The XXXth Dynasty as Seen in a Demotic Source"

November 5: Afternoon

2:30 p.m.	William Kelly Simpson	"A Relief of the Royal Cup-Bearer T jawy in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston"
2:50 p.m.	John L. Foster	"Thought Couplets in the 'Hymn to the Nile'"
3:10 p.m.	Elizabeth Riefstahl	"The Alleged Scale Armor of King Sheshonq I in the Brooklyn Museum"
3:30 p.m.	Kenneth J. Linsner	"Initial Technical Observations on the Shepeskaf'ankh Complex in the Western Necropolis at Giza"
3:50 p.m.	Lanny Bell	"Tombs of the High Priests at Luxor: 1972"

1972 ANNUAL MEETING
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

THE FUNCTION OF *jw*

by James P. Allen, University of Chicago

Although the semantics and the larger syntactic functions of *jw*-sentences in Old/Middle Egyptian and Late Egyptian are well-defined, a satisfactory exposition of the particle's exact role in Egyptian syntax has not been made. Such an exposition must not only account for synchronic functions, but also for the radical change in the particle's role between Middle and Late Egyptian. This paper will suggest a possible solution in an interpretation of the basic role of *jw* as sentence-predicator.

PROGRESS IN THE TOMBS OF THE RAMESSIDE HIGH PRIESTS AT LUXOR: 1972

by Lanny Bell, University of Pennsylvania

Activities in tomb 35 (Bekenkhons I) and 157 (Nebwenenef) continued as in the past three seasons: copying texts, cleaning painted plaster and carved limestone, and removing Coptic limewash, rebuilding pillars and re-plastering walls. This season facsimile drawings were made; and when a plan of Nebwenenef's tomb was begun, a second, badly damaged crossword stele was discovered, as well as the top of an unopened burial shaft.

Excavation was extended to the burial tunnels of both tombs. Clearance of Bekenkhons was completed except for an intrusive pit in the floor of the burial chamber itself; but the tomb had been plundered so thoroughly that only a few objects of interest remained -- among them a shawabti fragment of Bekenkhons, the smashed red granite sarcophagus of his wife Mertseger, fragments of white faience canopic jars of the Chief Steward of the Lord of the Two Lands and Overseer of the Granary, Thutmose, and a ram-headed "Opening the Mouth" implement.

The first twenty meters of the hundred meter tunnel of Nebwenenef were much less disturbed and yielded, from the time of the original burial, the bezel of a blue faience ring of Ramesses II and a nearly perfect black granite bust of Nebwenenef's wife Takhat -- which joins a broken double seated statue base of a previously unknown provenance seen in Cairo since 1881.

Other important finds include the intact late period funerary papyrus of the sistrum player of Amun, Mutirdis, daughter of the god's father and priest Khnemibre and the sistrum player Tawagesh; countless papyrus fragments from several different documents; a fine limestone offering table; a lapis lazuli seal of Amun in the form of a ram; fragments of a gilt wooden god's statue; a silver signet ring; and the broken contents of the intrusive burial chamber of the Third Prophet of Amun Ankhefenknonsu, son of the god's father and priest Nesmin and the sistrum player Taisheru.

Finally, a charred piece of painted Coptic wood reported in 1968 has been identified as part of a large cross; two long-separated and dissociated wooden objects inscribed for Bekenkhons have been joined together; and a fine painting in the Louvre since 1907 has been found to have come originally from the small tomb of Niay (286) at Dira Abu el-Naga.

SUBDIVISIONS OF EGYPTIAN AND THEIR DESIGNATIONS

by Virginia Lee Davis, Boston Massachusetts

Paleographic and linguistic terms for the various subdivisions of Egyptian have multiplied over the years. As some are extended, others restricted, and new ones added all the time, they appear in constantly changing patterns. Thus, do they themselves illustrate language change even as they reflect scholarly progress and demarcate changes in Egyptian. Recent advances in Egyptian linguistics raise doubts about the adequacy of this inherited terminology and call for its re-evaluation.

AN ENIGMATIC STONE OBJECT FROM A-GROUP NUBIA

by Carl E. DeVries, University of Chicago

Among the many things excavated in the A-Group cemeteries in the region of Qustul are a number of objects made of a stone which is quite light in weight. These objects are about 3 to 3 1/2 inches high and approximately 5 1/2 to 6 inches in diameter. On the upper side is a depression or hollow which should indicate the purpose of the piece. On the vertical dimension, there sometimes is a kind of decoration, usually patterned, incised lines. In one case there is incised carving or relief which makes this specimen unique.

Practically all of the examples are from Cemetery L, in which the graves were larger and more complex in design than those of Cemetery W. In both cemeteries, there were numerous small white quartz palettes for grinding malachite and particularly from Cemetery L there were also larger grinding stones which probably were for grinding grain. On our field object cards, the specimens under consideration are listed under the heading "stone palettes and/or grinding stones". Apparently this designation was made on the basis of the general appearance of the object, though the lightness and probable friability of the stone rules out any heavy grinding.

Earlier excavators found similar stone objects and regarded them as lamps or censers. More recently, Scandinavian archaeologists came across the same sort of thing in the Sudan, but withheld judgment concerning identification or use.

Among the specimens in the possession of the Oriental Institute is one which has on the surface of the depressed area indications of the presence of a red material, probably ochre. The unique object with the incised relief is important for several reasons, among which is the fact that it may be the earliest known example of incised relief.

Chemical analysis of the residue on several of these stone objects should enable us to make some definite proposals concerning the use and identity of these enigmatic forms.

THE "GOLD OF HONOR" IN ROYAL REPRESENTATION

by Earl L. Ertman, The University of Akron

Since the Old Kingdom, gold has been awarded by various kings to subjects of their choosing. In the New Kingdom, a distinctive necklace of gold disk-shaped shebyu beads makes its appearance, probably dating from the reign of Tuthmosis III. Its most characteristic form seems to be a double strand of these gold disk beads, but necklaces of from one to four strands are not unusual, as illustrated in three-dimensional sculpture, reliefs, and paintings. Representations of various kings from Amenhotep III onward through the late New Kingdom appear to include this "gold of honor" necklace.

The form of this New Kingdom necklace is traced in royal reliefs and in three-dimensional sculpture as well as its inclusion on the innermost coffin of King Tutankhamon. Speculation as to its connection with the cult of Amon is theorized and illustrated by slides, including an early representation of Amenhotep IV wearing

this necklace prior to his adoption of the Aten cult and his subsequent name change. Other pharaohs from Tutankhamon through some of the Ramesside kings are illustrated wearing this distinctive type necklace. An actual shebyu royal necklace which has survived from the reign of Psusennes I of Dynasty XXI is examined and discussed.

In conclusion, it now appears that the award of this stype of gold neckace to selected individuals for meritorious service during the New Kingdom may have been underscored by the fact that the king himself wore this type of sacred emblem possibly associated with the god Amon.

A NOTE ON A NEW CONCEPT CONCERNING AMARNA ART

by Richard Fier, Brooklyn, New York

The conventional thinking about the development of Amarna art revolves around the idea that there may have been an endocrine disorder which afflicted Akhenaten and possibly other members of the royal family. It has also been suggested that Akhenaten's artists developed a new approach which gave the art an exaggerated realism. The problems posed by Amarna art, however, still need further study and fresh ideas concerning its development.

It is the theory of this paper that a light technique, in keeping with Akhenaten's new religion, was employed. This technique is called "casting of shadows". The paper introduces the new concept and the reasons why it was used in the Amarna period of Egyptian history.

THOUGHT COUPLETS IN THE HYMN TO THE NILE

by John L. Foster, Roosevelt University

The verse lines of the ancient Egyptian "Hymn to the Nile" are composed in pairs, a phenomenon to which the term "thought couplets" can be applied. The "thought couplet" implies a stricter and more regular organization of the poetic structure than the older term "parallelism of members". The basis of the ancient Egyptian verse line is the grammatical clause containing one of three types of verbal notation. In the "Hymn to the Nile" the poetic structure is such that the first line of any couplet may contain either one or two such clauses (the one- or two-element line) while the second half of the couplet contains one clause only (the one-element line). Evidence also indicates that certain of the basic grammatical arrangements appear more often, or solely,

in either the first or the second line of the couplet. Finally, there is a conscious patterning of the grammatical forms in the Hymn such that a given kind will characterize a given stanza of the poem. If time permits, a few stanzas will be read in translation to demonstrate the thought couplet form.

ANOTHER LOOK AT THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE NEW KINGDOM PHARAOHS

by James E. Harris, University of Michigan

Recent x-ray examination of the mummies of the New Kingdom pharaohs have provided another opportunity to review the chronology of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Dynasties. Anthropological and anatomic studies of the mummies in the collection of the Cairo Museum have given new insights into the age of each pharaoh at death. Wear of teeth, closure of epiphyseal joints, bony sutures, arteriosclerosis, etc., all provide a "biological time clock" against which those studies of Maspero, Ruffer, and G. Elliot Smith may be reviewed.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE FIRST SEASON IN THE GIZA NECROPOLIS

by Alfred Hoerth, Wheaton College

No abstract available this date.

THE XXXTH DYNASTY AS SEEN IN A DEMOTIC SOURCE

by Janet H. Johnson, University of Chicago

There are relatively few sources for the history of Egypt under the last native Egyptian rulers, Dynasties XXVIII - XXX. Aside from the king lists found in the preserved summaries of Manetho, there are occasional references by Greek authors discussing relations between Greece and the countries of the eastern Mediterranean. The only extant native Egyptian document dealing with the period is the so-called Demotic Chronicle. This text, which was written in the early Ptolemaic period, consists of oracles explained in terms of the political fortunes of the Persians and Macedonians in Egypt as well as the native dynasts and is thus an important source for the political history of the period.

Spiegelberg's excellent publication has been used by historians as the standard translation since its appearance in 1914. But our knowledge of Demotic, as of the other stages of the Egyptian language, has improved in the last sixty years, and a recent study of the text has allowed me to make certain new readings and to draw some important new historical conclusions. The one I would like to discuss here is the relationship between Nectanebo I, first king of the XXXth Dynasty, and Tachos, his son and successor.

Greek sources indicate that Tachos was conducting Egypt's foreign affairs before the death of Nectanebo. This has led historians to conclude that either Nectanebo and Tachos ruled as co-regents for a period of time or there was an interval during which Tachos fought his father for the throne. The proposed new reading of Demotic Chronicle IV/13-15 indicates that there was a co-regency between father and son lasting just over two years. This, in turn, indicates that Manetho, at least in this instance, attributed the full years of joint rule to the reign of the father, although the partial year was probably included in the reign of the son.

INITIAL TECHNICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SHEPSESKAF'ANKH COMPLEX IN THE WESTERN NECROPOLIS AT GIZA

by Kenneth J. Linsner, New York University

A short discussion of the work carried out by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Giza Expedition (conducted under the auspices of ARCE and supported through PL 480 funds by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.) will deal primarily with the technical findings of the 1972 season directed by Dr. Kent R. Weeks, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, the American University in Cairo, especially analyses of plasters, pigments, building stones, and construction techniques in the mastabas of Iymery and Neferbaupthah (Dynasty V).

THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF THE imyt-pr

by Thomas J. Logan, Hunter College

Each different type of ancient Egyptian legal document (imyt-pr, hmt, wdt-mdw, swnt, etc.) followed a precise form. By determining this form from complete copies of legal documents, extracts and incomplete copies can be more properly identified. This paper will discuss the form of the imyt-pr document in the Middle Kingdom, identify some incomplete legal documents, and make some observations concerning the function of the imyt-pr.

AN EGYPTIAN TOMBSTONE OF 515 H./A.D. 1121 IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, ATHENS

by George C. Miles, New York

This handsome epitaph of a certain 'Abd al-Wahab al-Hadrami is in the Demetrian Collection of Egyptian Antiquities. Illustrated.

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM EXCAVATIONS AT MALKATA, 1971: A PALACE AND HARBOR OF AMENHOTEP III

by David O'Connor, University of Pennsylvania

The site of Malkata is an unusual one, consisting as it does of one of the rarely preserved palace complexes of the New Kingdom and of the only ancient Nile harbor the outlines of which (ca. 2km. x 1 km.) are still visible. The location of the site raises many interesting questions about the nature of urbanism in, and the economy of, ancient Egypt; these will be briefly discussed. The palace was largely cleared by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, but the University Museum excavations of 1971, directed by the writer, concentrated on the harbor. The results of this first season are: (1) The harbor can be, for the first time, conclusively dated to Amenhotep III; (2) Hitherto unexcavated structures have been revealed; (3) The ancient beachline of the harbor itself has been found; and (4) A number of details of the harbor's construction have been revealed.

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TRAVELER IN EGYPT

by William H. Peck, Detroit Institute of Arts

Of all the early European travelers in Egypt, Sonnini de Manoncourt is the least known. Trained as a naturalist, he had an interest in a wide range of phenomena and recorded his observations in a professional manner. His place in the preparation for the French invasion of Egypt has received only passing mention by historians. His comments on Egyptian customs pre-date Lane's Modern Egyptians by almost fifty years, but it is his descriptions of the ancient monuments which are of great interest. During his months of travel in the country, he was able to visit, inspect, and identify a large number of sites. His accounts of the condition of the antiquities should be known and may prove helpful to the Egyptologist of today. As a European traveler, he was not able to visit with ease all the sites which interested him, but where conditions proved favorable, he has left us lively, first-hand information on what he saw in 1777-78. When compared with the journals of other Eighteenth Century travelers, Sonnini's Voyage in Upper and Lower Egypt emerges as an unusual combination of travel diary, naturalist's notebook, and amateur antiquarian's observations.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE AKHENATEN TEMPLE PROJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM*

by Donald B. Redford, University of Toronto

The Akhenaten Temple Project, begun in 1966 with the programming and photographing of the talatat from Luxor and Karnak, entered a phase of analysis and intensive study in the spring of this year. This paper will briefly describe the nature of this study, set forth the significant discoveries made to date, and display the more important reliefs which have been reconstructed.

* Funded since 1972 through ARCE by the Smithsonian Institution.

THE ALLEGED SCALE ARMOR OF KING SHESHONQ I IN THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM

by Elizabeth Riefstahl, The Brooklyn Museum

A re-examination of the fragment of scale armor and of the cartouche of Sheshonq I allegedly found with it in an Egyptian tomb indicates the armor is probably no earlier than late Roman times and that the cartouche may be a nineteenth century forgery.

THE TALE OF THE TWO BROTHERS

by John D. Schmidt, Columbia University

No abstract available this date.

AN OLD KINGDOM STATUE IN THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

by David P. Silverman, University of Chicago

In 1932 Dr. Alan H. Gardiner, acting as an agent for Dr. James H. Breasted, placed several bids on Egyptian antiquities at Sotheby's. He was able to secure only one object -- unfortunately, it was the one he liked the least. The artifact was subsequently received by the Oriental Institute, accessioned as a seated, male statue of the Middle Kingdom, and placed in storage.

Recently, the piece has been re-examined and compared to similar objects in other collections. The name and title of the owner, badly preserved on the base of the statue, has now been translated, and it appears that there is another object attested to the same individual. The conclusions from these new studies have led to a redating of the piece to the Old Kingdom.

A RELIEF OF THE ROYAL CUP-BEARER T ja-wy IN THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,
BOSTON

by William Kelly Simpson, Yale University and Museum of Fine
Arts, Boston

Among the recent acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts is a relief of the royal cup-bearer and chief of the priests of Weret-Hekau, T ja-wy. A herm-like statue of the same man, also called Si-Rennenwetet, was discovered in the temple of Mut at Thebes in 1858, and a relief from Sakkara or Abydos, probably from the same tomb, has long been in the collection of the Egyptian Museum (G. Daressy, "Un stele de la XIX^e dynastie avec textes du Livre des pyramides," ASAE 16 (1916), 57-60.) The Boston relief is probably to be dated at the end of Dynasty 18 or in the early part of Dynasty 19. Among the scenes represented are the measuring of grain and a granary with a tree planted forecourt and a shrine with a serpent goddess in the central room, before which the tomb owner offers incense and a water libation. Another scene of interest is one of a seated harper with the remains of a harper's song and standing female musicians. The apparent erasure of the name Amun in two or possibly three places suggests that the relief may be as early as the reign of Amunhotpe III, but the name Amun is not erased in the herm-like statue in the Cairo Museum (CCG 632). The T ja-wy of the reliefs and statue is not identical with the individual cited in the Mes inscription, but the names in the filiation of the latter suggest that the two T ja-wy's may have belonged to the same family. The five registers of the Boston relief provide a representative series of scenes from New Kingdom tombs and illustrate many of the characteristics of New Kingdom relief art. The texts on the reverse of the block include a list of feasts and the address to the living, in which the formula against possible malefactors is included.

THE KINDS OF COPTIC LOAN-WORDS YET REMAINING IN COLLOQUIAL EGYPTIAN

by Marian Robertson Smith, Utah State University

This paper is based on a linguistic analysis of a manuscript compiled by Professor Ayoub Farig Ibrahim (a retired professor at the Institute of Coptic Studies, Cairo) which I brought back from Cairo in October, 1968 after a stay as an ARCE Grantee. Analysis to date has verified about two-thirds of Professor Ibrahim's derivations.

The paper will discuss the kinds of expressions that survived in an attempt to supply a key as to why they were not replaced by Arabic. These expressions may be categorized as follows: (1) Household expressions (cooking, cleaning, etc.) used mainly by women who did not circulate freely outside the home and thus had no need (or opportunity) to learn the Arabic equivalent; (2) Words referring to agriculture: methods of growing, plants, irrigation, etc., restricted to Egypt; (3) Words referring to sailing on the Nile; and (4) Words -- to be mentioned only in passing -- used by men (obscenities and the like) or in referring to babyish intimate bodily functions.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EPIGRAPHIC WORK AT GIZEH

by Anthony J. Spalinger, Yale University

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Gizeh Expedition was conducted under the auspices of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc., and supported through PL 480 funds by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Work began this summer on the copying of both the inscriptions and reliefs of Vth Dynasty mastabas. Imperfectly recorded by Lepsius, the tombs of Spss-k3.f-'nh, Iy-mry, Iti, and Nefer-b3w-Pth form a convenient unit by which the fortunes of an Old Kingdom noble family can be traced, as all of these men are related.

The discussion here shall center around the palaeography of the signs, the discovery of new texts, the correcting of Lepsius' copies, and the colors used by the scribes. In addition, we shall note where the scribe chiseled his hieroglyphics, where he used paint, and where he used raised relief.

It is hoped that this shall demonstrate that much still remains to be done on tombs which, although excavated, have been ignored.

A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TRIADS OF KING MYCERINUS

by Wendy Wood

Reisner recovered four intact and two fragmented triads from the valley temple of Mycerinus. It has been generally supposed that the projected sculptural program for the temple consisted of one triad per nome. The interpretation has two weaknesses: first, not one of the many Lower Egyptian triads survives; second, it is impossible to place over thirty triads within the valley temple in any meaningful relationship to the architecture, which is analogous to the valley temple of Sneferu at Dahshur. I would reduce the number of triads to eight, one for each portico chapel, and interpret them as a celebration of the divine sovereignty of Hathor and Mycerinus.

My reconstruction is based on the following assumptions: the nomes were geographically oriented; the triads of highest quality occupied the two chapels which flank the vestibule and could be expected to receive the most visitors; the basic principles governing the formal pattern are contained within the central works. The reconstruction is supported by its correspondence to the geographical and political divisions of the Old Kingdom.

مركز البحوث الأمريكية بمصر

٢ ميدان قصر الدوبارة - جاردن سيتي

تليفون رقم ٢٣٠٥٢ - ٢٨٢٣٩ - القاهرة ج. ٢٠٠٠

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